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Part II of the book treats of Maumbury Rings and Maiden Castle, both near Dorchester. The Maumbury earthwork "appears to us to differ entirely in purpose from the ordinary neolithic hill settlements with which it is certainly contemporary." Its orientation was carefully determined and found to coincide accurately with that of Stonehenge. It is in all probability a prototype of the great stone structure erected on Salisbury Plain and suggests the practice of sun worship in the neolithic period.

There are no dew-ponds at Maumbury Rings, but there is one within the ramparts at Maiden Castle. The area enclosed by the Rings at Maiden Castle is from 40 to 50 acres in extent. The enclosure is protected by a series of great embankments, even now 50 to 60 feet high; and the "maze of stupendous earthworks by which the entrance is guarded baffles description."

Part III deals with "cattle-tracks," a term employed to indicate the routes selected by the herds in contradistinction to the term "cattle-ways," used in the sense of roads built by man for the use of his cattle.

Two of the most important systems of cattle-tracks are at Ogbury Camp near Stonehenge and at Figsbury Ring between Salisbury and Stockbridge. At Ogbury Camp the cattle-tracks are connected with dew-ponds, as was the case at Cissbury and Chanctonbury.

Much emphasis is placed on the value of domestic herds to these neolithic settlers and the necessity of protecting their flocks as well as themselves from wild beasts and other enemies. The illustrations are all half-tones from excellent photographs and serve their purpose admirably. To have supplemented them with a few ground-plans and sections would have been of material assistance to the general reader in obtaining a proper conception of the extent and meaning of the neolithic hill settlements and their relations to the so-called dew-ponds and cattle-ways.

GEORGE GRANT MACCURDY.

*Antropometria Militare.* RIDOLFO LIVI. Two volumes, 4°, with atlas. Rome: Preso il Giornale Medico del Regio E Sercito, 1896, 1905.

The first volume of the valuable work by Dr Livi on military anthropometry in Italy, which appeared with an atlas in 1896, has just been followed with a second volume, devoted more particularly to data of a demographic and biologic character. Volume I deals with the stature, color of the eyes and hair, cephalic index, and the facial characters of Italian conscripts, chiefly from a racial point of view; while the second volume is devoted to the consideration of stature, weight, thoracic circumference, etc., more from the standpoint of physiology and hygiene.

The data on which the entire work is constructed were obtained by military medical examiners and are based on the examination of 299,355 recruits throughout Italy, of the classes from 1859 to 1863. In the author's investigations it was found, and is clearly shown, that physically the population of Italy is by no means homogeneous, but that it differs radically in the northern and southern parts of the peninsula, while the central provinces exhibit stages more or less transitional. The northern, and particularly the northeastern portions of the country—Venetia, for example—have a population of relatively higher stature, with higher cephalic index, and a relatively greater proportion of blonds than the southern provinces, Sicily and Sardinia, whose people are short and dark, with a tendency to dolichocephaly.

The highest average statures are: Venetia, 166.6; Tuscany, 165.6; Liguria, 165.5; Lombardy, 165.3 cm.; the lowest: Sardinia, 161.9; Basilicata, 162.6; Calabria, 161.1; Sicily, 163.5 cm. The cephalic index, which in the northern provinces ranges from 82.3 to 85.9, is in Puglia 79.8; in Sicily, 79.6; in Calabria, 78.4; and in Sardinia only 77.5. The percentage of blond-haired individuals ranges from 12.6 in Venetia to 7.2 in Emilia, in the north; but is only 5 percent in Sicily, 3.8 in Calabria, and 1.7 in Sardinia. On the whole the people of northern Italy are shown by the data to be allied to the Alpine and other northern races of whites (very probably including, in Venetia at least, the Slavs), while the southern Italians, the Sicilians, and the Sardinians belong chiefly to the Iberic or Mediterranean type.

The size of the chest, determined by the thoracic circumference, was found to differ widely; but in 50 percent of the subjects examined it ranged between 84 and 88 cm. The largest average chest is found in the northern, the smallest in the southern provinces, particularly in Calabria and Sardinia. Large stature in general was found to be associated with more ample thorax; but the increase in the size of the chest is inferior to the increase in stature. It should here be mentioned that the relation between the thoracic circumference,  $c$ , and the stature,  $s$  [ $(c \times 100)/s$ ], is incorrectly termed by the author "thoracic index." Like "cephalic index," "nasal index," and "orbital index," the term "thoracic index" should be restricted to an expression of the relations of measurements (preferably the bilateral and antero-posterior diameters) of the thorax, the part of the body indicated by the name; and in fact the term has already been employed for such relations. The index of Dr Livi is the chest-height index.

To return to the results obtained by the author, it is found that the

weight of more than 40 percent of the subjects ranged from 47 to 62 kg. (126 to 137 lbs.), and here again the average was higher in the northern than in the southern provinces. The average weight increased with stature, but the relative proportion (grams per cm., or, as the author expresses it,  $100 \sqrt{w/s}$ ) diminishes slowly with increase in height. Excepting those whose stature falls below 167 cm., the weight of the American soldier, according to Gould's statistics, exceeds that of the Italian.

Among the various professions and trades, students and butchers attain the greatest average stature and weight, while barbers and tailors are the smallest. For many interesting details of a similar character the work itself must be consulted.

During the period of military service there is an increase in stature and weight, particularly in those who through malnutrition had been retarded in these directions; consequently from a physical point of view military service is beneficial.

A chapter of the second volume is devoted to the consideration of the diseases of soldiers and their distribution, geographically and professionally.

Dr Livi's work exhibits a vast amount of labor brought to a successful issue. The volumes are illumined with numerous diagrams, a valuable aid to the text. Both Dr Livi and the military authorities who have supported and encouraged him may be assured of a full and general appreciation of this service in the cause of anthropology.

A. HRDLIČKA.